

ABSTRACT

A mammal with congestive heart failure is treated by administering to the mammal an effective amount of growth hormone. Treatment results in increased left ventricular systolic pressure, increased left ventricular maximum, increased cardiac output, and increased stroke volume index. Treatment also results in reduced left ventricular end-diastolic pressure and reduced systemic vascular resistance. These measurements indicate improvement in cardiac function by increased ventricular contractility and decreased peripheral vascular resistance.

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